

# Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1868.

No. 2459.

## SPAIN—HER PRESENT CONDITION AND GLORIOUS PAST.

The prominent position accorded to Espartero in the present Spanish insurrection gives it a dignity which it does not derive from the name of General Prim, who has no such political or military record, and who does not command the confidence of the intelligent middle classes of Spain. General Espartero is now seventy-six years old, and is what is called in our country "a self-made man," being the son of a wheelwright, and enlisting as a common soldier in the army in 1808. He afterwards went to a military school, and passed through the various grades of the service to the highest rank. He has been the original and most steadfast champion that Queen Isabella ever had, and the sway of absolutism must have become intolerable which alienated such a friend and arrayed him against her government. It is not, however, true, as seems to be assumed by some of the press, that Espartero is a republican. His regency was distinguished by his opposition to the extremes of that party, though there is no doubt of his moderate liberal tendencies.

Whilst it is still difficult to ascertain what may be the designs of the present insurrectionary movement in Spain, there is no country of Europe whose national character combines more of the qualities which are requisite for the success of free constitutional government. The intelligence and culture of her leading and upper middle classes, the pride and dignity of personal character, exalted courage, and stern, unyielding perseverance, common to the whole nation, give hopeful augury of her future. The past history of Spain is an attestation of the sterling virtues of her people, which, however she may be depressed for the present, invests with unusual interest every struggle she makes for liberal and material progress. Can England itself show such a record of vitality of race, and of stubborn and eventually successful resistance to foreign invasion as Spain can exhibit? Far from it. England was successively overrun by Danes, Saxons, Normans; but Spain, invaded by the Moors in 711, despoiled of her finest provinces, her people compelled to find a refuge in the mountains of the Asturias, and her fugitive chiefs holding a council in a cavern, kept up a war of resistance with but little intermission till 1492. The annals of history may be searched in vain for a contest so long, as bitter and involving so many antagonistic elements of race, religion, temperament and interest. For seven hundred and eighty one years the Spanish nation struggled to throw off the Moorish yoke, a grand consummation which was accomplished in that magnificent reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, replete with the glories of two hemispheres.

Scarcely had Spain emerged from this long night of centuries, springing, like the tropical sun, suddenly and full-orded from the darkness, when she, who had for so long a period been convulsed in a life and death struggle for her own existence, gave birth, through the enlightened patronage of her court to Christopher Columbus, to a new world. The name of her great captains, De Leon and De Cordova, and of her illustrious statesmen, Mendoza and Ximenes, are indissolubly linked with that brilliant period of her history, and gave the impetus to that career of greatness which made her for two centuries the first country of Europe. Notwithstanding the subsequent decline of Spain in material strength, her insurrection against French rule in 1808, when half a million of combatants waged a fierce guerrilla war for four years against the usurpers, and illustrated their heroism by the immortal defense of Saragossa, Gerona, Cadiz, Tarragona and Valencia, demonstrated that the lofty courage and invincible purpose of the Spanish nature had survived the decadence of its political power. With a national character that has much of the grave austerity, pride and perseverance of the Romans, modified in some degree by the pacific and practical tendencies of the age, with one of the finest climates and most fruitful countries in Europe, and a consequent physical development not surpassed by any race on the con-

tinent, it is reasonable to conclude that there are elements of recuperation and rescue in such a people which not only give fair promise of their capacity to sustain a constitutional government, but to regain much of their old military and commercial ascendancy in Europe.

From the *Daville Register*,

There just now seems to be a movement in religious circles throughout Christendom. Whether it be a periodic struggle of human faith and reason after a purer and brighter reality than that vouchsafed to our present capacities, we do not undertake to conjecture; yet the indication is not without its significance. The human race surely progresses, in spite of the theory of certain thinkers, that it moves in a circle. And as the world advances in science, art, knowledge of nature, it also advances in the Knowledge of the infinite Author of nature himself. Wisdom enables us to discriminate between the true and the false, whether it pertains to the physical or the spiritual. One gift comes through science, the other through revelation; and where is the presumptuous scholar, with his feeble intellect, who will dare say these conflict—that the teachings of science contradict the truths revealed in Holy Writ? The infidel relies on geology to disprove the scriptures. This is a science yet in its infancy. Probably if the vain pedant could know all that is yet to be developed in that science, and understand all that is spoken in revelation, he might unite the two in one harmonious accord.

But, instead of opening a discussion, we only designed to mention that religious matters seem to be coming prominently forward in several nationalities, where the people profess Christ as the Messiah. In the United States, a country noted for its religious toleration, we observe an unusual spiritual awakening. The church here is not entangled with the state in any way, and the only work she has to do is to reclaim the erring. We read of revivals in different parts of the country. We have in our own town such a spectacle as was probably never witnessed here before. In other counties of the State religious meetings have lately been held and numbers of persons converted.

We go North and find something of the same manifestation there. The press of the country heralds as an extraordinary phenomenon the turning of low dancing brothels in New York city into houses of worship, wherein the most abandoned wrecks of the city are exhorted and converted, and even the former keepers of these brothels have turned mouth pieces of the Word. Such men as John Allen, John Slocum and Tom Hadden, of Water street, the wickedest of the wicked, are now said to be more zealous in the cause than the eminent divines who preach to aristocratic audience from the pulpits of Plymouth Church, Trinity, St. Albans and the other splendid tabernacles which adorn that city. Does it mean something or nothing? For the hour John Allen is eclipsing in the public eye Henry Ward Beecher.

When we cross over to Europe the question presents itself in a different shape. In several of the leading European nations the Church is receiving a shock of some sort. It is not weakening in numbers or in its influence over the human mind, but in its connection with the State. To say nothing of France and Germany, we may notice the war upon the Irish Church in

At the great canned grove establishment at Keyport, N. J., 600,000 bushels of tomatoes are canned yearly. Recently 60,000 pineapples were loaded there, cut up, steamed and canned.

Forty-four trains daily pass on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad between Chicago and Aurora.

The potato crop of the State of New York, it is stated, amounts to about \$35,000,000 bushels.

A negro man, convicted of stealing watermelons, in Newbern, died in jail on Tuesday.

## SERVED HIGH T.

Deacon W.—was a staid and honest deacon in one of the interior towns of New York, who had a vein of dry, caustic humor in his composition. The deacon had a boy of some dozen summers, who was inclined to be a little ugly when not under the parental eye. In school, especially, John was a source of constant annoyance to the teacher. One day the teacher punished him for some misdeavor, and John went home to enter his complaint, and told his father that the mistress had whipped him.

"What!" exclaimed the deacon, elevating his eyebrows, been whipped?"

"Y-a-a-s," sobbed the boy.

"And did you let a woman whip ye?" shouted the old deacon.

"Y-a-a-s. I couldn't help it."

"Now, John, you little rascal, you go to school to-morrow, and if Miss — undertakes to whip you, don't let her if yo can help it. Don't take any stick to strik with, but ye may strike, scratch, bite and kick as much as you have a mind to."

The next day the boy went to school, and, emboldened by the permission given by his father, was soon brought before the tribunal of violated rules. The teacher undertook to correct him, and he did as his father had told him. The result was that John got a most unmerciful trouncing, and was thoroughly subdued. When he went home, he went to his father, crying:

"Well, dad, I got an orful licking to-day."

"What?" said the old deacon, have you let that woman whip ye again?"

"Y-a-a-s," whimpered John. "I kicked her, and struck her, and fit all I could, but she lammed me orfully."

"Aha!" chuckled the humoros old deacon; "you 'tarval little fool, I knew she would; and she'll give you a trouncing every time she undertakes it, and I advise you to behave yourself in future."

John began to have some perception of his father's motive and ever after was a better and wiser boy.

**LUDICROUS SCENE IN CHURCH.**—An aged clergyman, speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never been but once disturbed in the pulpit.

On that occasion, he noticed a man directly in front of him leaning over the railing of the gallery, with something in his hand, which he afterwards discovered to be a big chew of tobacco, just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man fast asleep with his head thrown back and his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intently engaged in raising and lowering his hand, taking an exact observation, till, at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid, and it went plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so decidedly ludicrous that, for the first and last time in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher.

**THE RAVAGES OF THE CATERPILLAR.**—The subjoined extract is taken from a letter written by a prominent and successful planter of many years' experience in South Carolina:

"Eliot Island, Sept. 15.—The destruction of our crops by the caterpillar far exceeds anything we have ever experienced or imagined. The caterpillar has become one of the institutions of our country; we may look for his annual visits as regularly as Saratoga looks for New York city. We will not make as much as last year. One-tenth of an average crop is all that we can possibly make. Your place was eaten out one morning for breakfast. My Island plantation, where the worm scarcely was when I last saw the crop, was swept in two days; and instead of forty or fifty bales there I will barely get seven."

Hon. Wm. Tilden, of New York, has made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to the Tilden Ladies' Seminary at West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Buckwheat is an excellent crop in Central New York this season.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

Fort Wallace, Kansas, September 27.—Chief Scout L. L. Horn, who is just from Colonel Forsythe's camp, on the Delaware fork of the North fork of the Republican river, reports that Colonel Carpenter, who started from near Cheyenne Well on the morning of the 24th, reached Colonel Forsythe on the morning of the 25th. He was no Indians on the way going, other than the bodies of eight or more warriors, evidently killed in a fight, nearly twenty miles away.

The command which lefters on the 24th, under Colonel Brinkhead, with provisions, supplies, &c., arrived soon after Colonel Carpenter. They were attacked on the way by a party of Indians, who wanted their stock, but not get any of it. Colonel Forsythe lost five killed and twelve wounded, and all his horses. The Indian loss was about eighty killed and wounded, besides a large quantity of stock. The fight on the first day is described as being the most desperate that has ever taken place on the Plains, the Indians making charge after charge, and sometimes coming within fifty feet of the men. The island on which the troops were contained only a few bushes and a small amount of grass, and they were almost entirely exposed, their only defence being breastworks of sand. They were thrown up with their hands, the men having no entrenching tools. The party were frequently obliged to suspend their work to resist the attacks of the Indians, who made several charges and rode around their breast-works. The Indians were Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. They numbered from 600 to 700, and were well armed with Spencer carbines and Henry rifles. It is estimated that they fired 10,000 rounds of rifle shots, besides discharging a great quantity of arrows, as the ground in the vicinity was thickly grown with the latter.

But little fighting was done on the second day after that, though a portion of the Indians remained in the vicinity until the last three days, but no attack was made by them.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a highly temperate and able paper, holds the following opinions on the subject of negro suffrage:

"No law in creation can fix negro suffrage into a permanency. It is but an experiment. If it works well, contrary to the experience of mankind up to this date, it will remain incorporated in the constitutions of the Southern States. If it proves to be a lamentable failure, degrading in its effect upon whites and blacks alike, the sturdy good sense of the Saxon race will throw it off, like any other fetter which hinders its progress. No law of Congress, no Constitution of any State, no amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is unrepealable. Congress has already shown to mankind with what facility the most odious charters, the most solemn compacts, may be rent to pieces, when party interests require it. At some time not far distant, perhaps, the Conservatives may have the supreme power, as the Radicals now have it. It will be their duty to revise and correct errors of Radical legislation. One of the first questions that will come before them will be that of the repeal of all negro suffrage enactments and provisions. Unqualified negro suffrage will then have been tried upon its merits, on the large scale. If, on the whole, it is a good thing, it will not be molested. But if it is a clearly apparent evil and nuisance, nothing can save it from being sponged out of existence."

Rev. Davis Bacon, of Kentucky, who left Greenfield, Mass., forty-eight years ago, returned last week, and found only one man in town whom he remembered, and he was in the poor house.

The case of Sarah Rachel Leverton, better known as Madame Rachel, who has been on trial here for a long time for conspiring to defraud Mrs. Mary Tucker Boardale of a large sum of money, has been determined. The judge sentenced Madame Rachel to five years imprisonment at hard labor.

# Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our pecuniaries require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

The Executive Committee for Organizing a County are respectfully requested to meet in Hillsborough on the 10th of October, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in this Senatorial District. In order to give general satisfaction, it is hoped that all the members of the Committee will be present.

C. E. PARISH, Chairman.

September 26,

It being understood that an election will be ordered on the 3d of November to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-second Senatorial District, (Josiah Turner, Jr., having been declared ineligible,) you are authorized to announce Maj. John W. Graham as the Conservative candidate to represent the people of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

We understand that an injunction has been sued out against J. U. Kirkland, Robert F. Morris, Jones Watson and W. N. Patterson, for having usurped the office of County Commissioners; and they are required to appear before the Superior Court, to be held in Greensborough on the 13th inst., to show cause why the injunction should not be continued until judgment is rendered. These gentlemen were the choice of the people of this county at the recent election, we cannot therefore see how they can properly be called "usurpers;" and it must be admitted that they would make capable and efficient officers; yet under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the amended Constitution, as it has been interpreted, they will, we suppose, be excluded from office.

**THE RALEIGH STANDARD.**—It appears that the indignation so generally aroused against the atrocious article entitled "Work," which appeared in the Standard of the 19th of September, has caused the expulsion or retirement of N. Paige from the establishment. It is now published by J. B. Neatherly & Co. Though we may not expect any change in its political complexion, we may look for more decency in expression and management. The new editor repudiates altogether the language and sentiment of the reprobated article.

**THE HENDERSON INDEX.**—This respectable Journal, which hitherto has been published weekly, at Henderson, Granville county, by Messrs. Forman & Newby, now issued twice a week, at \$4 a year.

**THE SPANISH REBELLION.**—Our latest news from Spain warrants the conclusion that though the end may yet be afar off, the revolutionary party has victory within its grasp. Nothing but the most intense bungling can prevent them from becoming masters of the situation. The two Conchas, the civil and military heads of the government, have both pronounced for the revolution. The royal army under General Paiva has been completely dispersed. The unpopularity of the Queen in Madrid is evinced by the fact that the statue of her Majesty has been dragged through the streets of the capital. The most important item of news is the announcement of the appointment of a Provisional Junta. The hopelessness of the Queen's cause is further proved by the fact that there is no resistance offered to the insurgents, and that in spite of civil war order reigns.

New York World.

**London, September 30.**—The following important news has been received here from Madrid:

Jose de la Concha, at the head of the Government at the capital, and Manuel de la Concha, at the head of an army in the field, have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning the city have followed their example.

A statue of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels.

Pavia, of the Royal Army, who had been marshalling his forces for several days, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the Province of Ciudad Real. His army is dispersed, and he himself is a fugitive.

Marshal Serrano, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital, unopposed.

Girgenti has been captured by the insurgents.

A provisional junta has been formed.

Perfect order prevails everywhere.

The Boston Post is anxious to know what will be done with the ten thousand Chinamen who are working on the Pacific Railroad, after it is finished.

## For the Recorder:

**MR. HEART:** It is understood that an election will be held on the 3rd of November next to fill the vacancy occasioned in the State Senate by the declared ineligibility by that body of the Hon. Josiah Turner, and it behoves the conservatives of the county to attend to it and see that a proper selection is made to fill the vacancy.

It is considered by many of very questionable propriety that the executive committee of last spring shall be again called into action in this instance, because that committee does not represent as it should the sentiments directly of the various sections of the county, and the fact of its having been resurrected has afforded aspirants and their friends an opportunity to bring influences to bear that would lead to the conclusion that a candidate would be selected that would not meet the views of a large majority of the people. In view of these considerations would it not be better, in order to avoid bickerings and probably defeat, to send up a delegation from the various districts fresh from the people, that could and would make such a nomination as all in duty would cheerfully acquiesce in or be regarded as disorganized?

The people are not inclined to the man or men who seek preferment by intrigue or artifice, but such only as confidently rely on their spontaneous favor and support. Then let a convention be called within the next ten days as above indicated, and let all submit their claims to it, without any spirit of dissension either before or after its action, and all will be well for the party, which is of much more importance than an ill timed individual success of doubtful future advantage.

CONSERVATIVE.

## THE ROSECRAZIN MISSION.

The following letter from Hon. William A. Graham, to Gen. Rosecrans, was elicited by the White Sulphur conference:

Hillsborough, N. C., Sept. 14, 1868.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

SIR—Admiring the noble spirit of patriotism, peace and good will which dictated your letter to Gen. Lee, at White Sulphur Springs, on the 26th ult., and presuming it might be acceptable to receive answers to the inquiries therein made from a more extended circle of citizens of the Southern States than happened to be convenient for consultation at the time of this correspondence, I beg permission to supersede my testimony in hearty concurrence with the reply of Gen. Lee and his associates on topics embraced in your communication.

To be more explicit:

1. The surrender of the Southern armies was a real surrender, made in honor and good faith; as has been demonstrated by the fact, patent to all the world, that in three and a half years not a sword has been lifted against the government, nor any plot for resistance to it formed.

2. The claim of a State under the Constitution, to secede from the Union, or to nullify its laws, (never concurred in by a majority of the people of this State,) has been abandoned by those who entertained it, as settled by the decisive arbitrament of arms.

3. African slavery was surrendered up as a result of the war, in perfect sincerity; and there exists no purpose or expectation of its re-establishment.

4. There has been, by general consent,

a concession to the emancipated negro, of all the civil rights of white men, and there is no hostile feeling on the part of the white race against the colored; but there are admitted to be mutual interests and dependencies, which would, ere this, have been adjusted upon the ordinary principles which regulate labor and capital in other communities, but for the unwise action of Congress, and the agitations of politicians, for the most part new comers from States of the North and West, operating on the prejudices of the blacks through secret leagues and combinations.

5. The people of the States of the South have an intelligent comprehension of the Constitution of the United States, as written; as expounded in its administration for eighty years; as illustrated in judicial decisions, and as taught in the Commentaries of Kent and Story. To this, they resumed their allegiance after the late unfortunate war, not merely in sincerity, but with a reasonable degree of cheerfulness and hope. And their dissatisfaction and complaint now is not against the Constitution, but that its provisions have not been observed and kept toward them, and that they are openly denied the rights of internal self-government, acknowledged in the Constitution, and proudly and defiantly, but rightfully, claimed and exercised by the people of the States North of the Potowmac and the Ohio. Dissatisfaction on these grounds pervades more than four fifths of

the white men, comprehending not merely old secessionists and Democrats, but the life long followers of Clay and Webster, the supporters of Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore and Scott, many of whom resisted secession at every hazard until war was begun and there was left to them only a choice of sides, and then, according to their opinion of duty, went with their States and section; others who never abandoned their opposition, but expressed it freely throughout the war; all of whom, without regard to abstract ideas of political power, readily acquiesced in the measures of restoration prescribed by the President in the year 1865, and have ever since been anxious for a return of cordiality and harmony in every region of the Union. They have no power or purpose to attempt redress by force, but they appeal to their fellow citizens everywhere for a restoration of the true covenant of the Constitution—of that equality which, among States as among individuals, is a principle of equity, and which, in our American Union, is incorporated into the Constitution, and made the supreme law of the land.

With these convictions on their minds, they have hailed your intervention in behalf of a solid and lasting tranquility as that of a public benefactor, being themselves thoroughly persuaded that if the just and patriotic men of our several sections could but intercommune and understand each other, reconciliation, harmony and a gradual return to prosperity would be the sure and natural consequences. May Heaven aid your efforts to this good end, and reward you with its choicest blessings!

Believe me, sir, with true respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.**

## LAWLESSNESS IN ARKANSAS.

Memphis, September 28.—The Avalanche has a letter from Helena, Arkansas, yesterday, which says: "Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff J. W. Maley, with a posse, surrounded the cabin of Lee Morrison, a notorious negro, who had killed several persons last winter. He shot and killed for him Sheriff Bark Taylor, who was attempting to arrest him, and recently knocked a jailer in the head and escaped to the hills, where he has been a terror to all, white and black."

"No sooner had the sheriff's posse knocked at his door yesterday when Morrison fired, instantly killing Maley. The others attempted to close in on him, when he made a desperate resistance, severely wounding Perry Neagle and Amy Barnes, colored. He then escaped and fled to the woods. The news of the affair spread like wildfire. Soon one hundred men were scouring the woods, and succeeded in finding Morrison, whose arm was broken. He was also wounded in the left side. A vote was taken on the spot, blacks and whites voting in favor of hanging him, which was accordingly done."

General J. C. Hindman, late of the Confederate States army, was assassinated at his residence, in Helena, last night. The superintendent of police received a dispatch this afternoon directing him to arrest a man named Robbins, a passenger on the Shreve, who, it is believed, committed the deed. Robbins was arrested and sent back. He is from Springfield, Mo., and served under Hindman. He stoutly denies being the murderer.

**THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.**—Washington, Sept. 28.—The enforcement of the eight hour law passed by the last Congress is causing much trouble in the government service throughout the country. The War Department construed the law as meaning that eight hours in government employ should constitute a legal day's work, but that it was intended that only a pro rata amount of pay should be given.

The various laborers in government workshops and other branches of the public service contend that the intention of the law

was to give them the same pay, but that eight hours service should only be demanded. The latest trouble arising from this cause is the strike of the engineer workmen employed at Fort Stevens, Oregon, information of which reached the government to-day. The strike is considered very unfortunate at this time, owing to the scarcity of mechanics and skilled laborers, and the importance of the work upon which the strikers are engaged.

The grape crop of the celebrated Chateau Lafitte, which has just been purchased by Baron James Rothschild, will this year be enormous. It has been valued at over 1,000,000 francs.

Queen Victoria is in her fiftieth year, and has nine children and thirteen grandchildren.

## DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**HORATIO SEYMOUR,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**FRANCIS P. BLAIR,**  
OF MISSOURI.

## ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.  
Joseph J. Davis, of Franklin.

## DISTRICTS.

1st. Thomas J. Jarvis, of Tyrrell.  
2d. John Hughes, of Graven.  
3d. James C. Dobbins, of Cumberland.  
4th. Warton J. Green, of Warren.  
5th. Marmaduke S. Robins, of Randolph.  
6th. William M. Robbins, of Rowan.  
7th. Leo M. McAfee, of Cleveland.

## REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**ULYSSES S. GRANT,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**SCUYLER COLFAX,**  
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
Benjamin L. Pitt.

Joseph W. Hedges, of Wake.

## DISTRICTS.

1st. Hiram E. Still, of Beaufort.  
2d. Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne.  
3d. A. H. Galloway, of New Hanover. (colored)  
4th. John A. McDonald, of Chattooga.  
5th. Henry A. Badham, of Alabama.  
6th. Rufus Barringer, of Mecklenburg.  
7th. W. S. Pearson, of Burke.

## PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The foreign journals publish the text of a despatch addressed by the Prussian Government to its Minister at Paris, to be communicated to the French Government. In this paper it is stated that the King of Prussia has ordered that as soon as the autumn manoeuvres are over all the reserve troops shall be discharged, and that the annual levy of recruits shall be postponed for three months. The Prussian Government, it is stated, desires by this important measure, which reduces the army by 120,000 men, to afford a new proof of its moderation and desire for peace. The King of Prussia asserts that in his opinion no question now exists which can disturb the peace of Europe.

**MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED WITH THE INDIANS.**—St. Louis, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Grinnell Station, Kansas, Pacific railway, says Col. Forsythe and all his wounded men arrived at Fort Wallace, and they were doing well. Immense numbers of buffaloes are on the sides of the railroad, extending some sixty miles. Six hundred Indians crossed the railroad near Monument City yesterday. The impression is that they are preparing to attack all the stations along the route, and are driving the buffaloes in advance. Citizens along the entire route are under arms. Capt. Clouse is inspecting all the troops, fortifying, and issuing ammunition when wanted.

**RAPID PROGRESSION OF THE SPANISH REVOLT.**—London, September 28.—Advices from Spain to-day confirm previous reports that the insurgents are marching in force upon the capital. The royal troops who were sent against Santander, and since the capture of that city have been pursuing the rebels, have received orders to return to Madrid for the protection of the capital. The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valladolid has pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the provinces in which Old and New Castile are divided.

**GEN. REYNOLDS FORBIDS AN ELECTION IN TEXAS.**—General Reynolds, commanding the department of Texas, has issued an order closing with the words: "No election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the State of Texas on the 3d day of November next. Any assemblage proceedings or acts for such purposes are hereby prohibited, and all citizens are admonished to remain at home or attend to their ordinary business that day."

Mrs. Anne Stout, a daughter of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has just died at Bordentown, New Jersey, at an advanced age.

Grain and grapes are more plentiful in California than ever before.

Minnesota corn fields are yielding one hundred bushels to the acre.

**Fee for Registered Letters.**—The Postmaster General has ordered that from the first day of January next the registration fee on all letters registered in and addressed to any part of the United States shall be sixteen instead of twenty cents, the same to be in all cases fully prepaid in postage stamps affixed to the letter, and cancelled. The present rate will continue until New Year's day. On Thursday next, the first day of October, the Post Office Department will open 255 additional money order post offices; making 1,463 in all. The amount of money transmitted during the fiscal year just closed is about \$15,000,000, as against \$9,000,000 the previous year.

#### FACTS to be observed by The People.

1. In the approaching election, no man is disbarred, who ever was entitled to vote.
2. A new registration will begin on the 15th of October, and every voter, old and new, must register. No man can vote without new registration, although he has registered before.
3. There are 140,000 white voters in North Carolina, and 70,000 colored voters, in round numbers; a majority of 2 to 1.
4. Although the whole of the colored vote should be cast against the Conservatives, (which will not be the case,) and 35,000 white voters added, Seymour and Blair will still carry the State, if a full vote be polled.
5. Military Government has ceased. The election on the 3d of November is to be free, as in former times. But remember, all must register over again if they cannot vote.
6. Any person who shall assemble armed men at any place of election, on election day, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000, according to the Revised Code, page 304-8.

W. A. GRAHAM,  
JOHN W. NORWOOD,  
HENRY K. NASH,  
JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1868.

To the Sheriff of Orange County. Greeting: You are hereby commanded to cause an election to be held at the usual places of voting in the county of Orange, on Tuesday the 3d day of November next, for the purpose of choosing a member of the Senate from the Twenty-second Senatorial District, in place of Josiah Turner, Jr., banned by the Howard amendment.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, this 29th day of September, 1868.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to Suitors, Jurors and Witnesses, that the term of the Superior Court for Orange County is postponed until the second Monday of November next, at which time all Witnesses and Jurors are required to attend.

By order of A. W. Toulgee, Judge of said Court,  
GEORGE LAWS, Clerk.

October 7. 59-

#### LOST,

SEVERAL weeks ago, on Queen Street, or on the Oxford road near town, a small MANUSCRIPT VOLUME, containing notes of fifty or sixty sermons. The volume is of a blue, the worse for wear, of 225 pages, black color, marbled edges, marked with my name. Though it can be of no service to any one else, one dollar's reward will be paid to any one returning it to me, or to this office, entire or mutilated.

H. B. PRATT,

October 7. 59-

#### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 7th of October, 1868, which if not called for within one month will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

R. M. Adams  
Mrs Sarah Ashby  
Lyman Allen  
Simeon Bowring  
Gallam Bethel, col'd.  
Nancy Brown  
John Y. Cates  
Anthony Coal  
Mrs Susan Clark  
A Coward  
J. W. Cardwell & Co  
Miss Alice A. Taylor  
Wm Dodson  
Timothy Dury  
Andrew Y. Dixon  
Elisha Dearan  
Wm Gilchrist 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Wm Grifin  
J. H. Graves  
Mrs J. Gillam  
Mrs Lucrean Graves  
Mr Hogins  
Wm J. Howard  
J. M. Hubbard  
John Holman  
Mrs Celia Hatley, col'd  
Miss Susan Jackson  
N. W. Jordan  
Miss Julia Ann Jordan  
Thomas Johnson  
Alexander Kinney  
Henry G. Kellogg  
Mrs Elizabeth King  
Miss Caroline Loda  
Joseph W. Long  
D. Y. Murphy 2<sup>nd</sup>  
John Murdock  
Harrison Monk  
& A Miller  
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

D. HEARTT, P. M.

October 7. 59-

## THE STOCK.

Best Stock of Select Goods at Retail we ever had the pleasure to offer to our customers is now ready, for Cash or Barter. BROWN, & CO.

### FALL 1868.

#### GENERAL CASH, FAIR PRICE, AND ONE PRICE.

REPORTS system pays in Hillsborough, in that our customers are coming up to our side as.

REMEMBER your child buys of us at the same price you do.

DON'T ask us to make a price to fit your face; we do not wish to trade that way.

IF YOU OWE US, pay what you owe before spending OUR money elsewhere. Think of this.

RICE Goods in Danville and Raleigh, and if we do not sell as low, tell your friends.

EVERY customer we lose is our gain; why—ask the Prices.

BROWN & CO.

Sept. 30. 58-

### FALL OF 1868.

#### NEW DRY GOODS!

#### New Fancy Goods,

AND

#### Ready-made Clothing,

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

#### TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,

SHOES AND

The Latest Style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats.

ALSO

#### A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

#### Hard-Ware, Groceries and Crockery.

#### NEW GOODS

RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER WEEKLY.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. ISRAEL.

Removed to C. M. Latimer's old stand.

Hillsborough, Sept. 16. 58-

#### SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

Equal to Peruvian the first year, and an improver of the land.

CALL and get a circular. I confidently recommend it.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Agent for this County.

Sept. 16. 58-

#### SEED WHEAT.

WISH to sell a good article of White Wheat. A prime article, as good as can be procured in the country. Call on

REDING CAPE.

Sept. 9. 54-

### FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS 1868.

#### MILINERY GOODS.

Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons.

#### SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS.

FANCY BONNET MATERIALS.

#### BLONDS, CRAPES, NETTS.

French Flowers, Plumes and Ornaments.

BONNETS, and LADIES' HATS.

#### IN STRAW, SILK, VELVET AND FELT.

We offer the largest and best assort'd Stock in the U. States, comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.

#### ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

August 26. 53-54

### NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving new goods every few days, to meet the trade in

### DRYED FRUIT,

and all other demands. Many goods received

LAST WEEK,

and a great many more will be received this week, and so on through the season. I shall give you such bargains as will induce you to come again, and you will miss bargains unless you buy my goods. Try and see for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 16. 56-

#### NOTICE.

IT is ordered by the Board of Commissioners for the county of Orange, that the Precinct known as Herndon's, in the county of Orange, be discontinued.

By order of the Board, this 22d day of September, 1868.

JOHN LAWS, Clerk.

September 23. 57-58

### 190 BUSHELS SHED IN STORE.

50 BUSHELS Extra Beaufort Wheat \$1.50

50 Bushels Country \$1.00

15 Bushels Clover and Timothy Seed.

Baugh Pho. Lime, Guar. Lime and Plaster.

For sale by

BROWN, & CO.

Sept. 9. 54-

100 BUSHELS

10,000 POUNDS

50,000 POUNDS

Dry AND

Green AND

Hides AND

Wanted, FOR WHICH

The highest Market Price will be Paid.

WE will tan Hides for one half, and having a

new and well-arranged Tannery, with Vats

under cover, Mr. Willis Burton (who has been long

and well known as a Tanner) as our Tanner, and our

Mr. W. G. Norwood giving his strict and un-

divided attention to the business, and our determina-

tion not only, to succeed put to give perfect satis-

faction to those who patronize us, we feel no hesita-

tion in saying that we will produce good Leather,

and in as short time, as can be done in the State. S.

W. G. & J. NORWOOD.

50 Hides will be purchased for us by, and may

be left with the following persons to be tanned by us;

the leather, when tanned, will be returned through

the channel received, unless otherwise directed. Our

agents will also keep a supply of leather for sale

Call and see samples.

BROWN & CO., Hillsborough.

J. M. PUGH, Morrisville.

EVANS TURNER, Turner's Mill,

T. C. ELLIS, Cedar Grove,

CARR & CHEEK, Durham's,

ALEXANDER DICKSON, Dickson's Mill,

F. L. WARREN, Prospect Hill, Gaswell Co.

THOMAS LONG, New Hope,

W. A. BRADSHAW, Bushy Fork, Person,

WORTH & McALISTER, Company Shops,

Hillsborough. Sept. 9. 55-8w

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agents will also keep a supply of leather for sale

Call and see samples.</

## NEW GOODS.

I AM now opening a General Assortment of Goods, at prices to suit these hard times, for cash and charter.

JAMES WEBB, JR.

### THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING that the interests of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The Farmer will be issued monthly at \$2 per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the Farmer worthy the support of the intelligent Planters and Farmers of North Carolina and South Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post-office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few insertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a periodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to  
WM. H. BERNARD.

July 1—45 Wilmington, N. C.

### FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand and makes to order, any description of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness, Gilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Cabinets on hand, and furnished at short notice.



Also Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.

Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868.

35

### PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES H. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street,

Office and Warerooms, No. V. N. Liberty street, above Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with A-grafted triple and Ivory fronts, and have all the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from \$50 to \$300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who have our Pianos in stock:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick, Milledgeville, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Benson, Forrester & Co., and P. F. Peacock, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE, Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 16-13m

FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans (quarts,) at \$4.00 per dozen.

15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 8 lb. Cans (2 quarts,) at \$8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 35

WANTED.  
ALL KINDS DRIED FRUIT.

BROWN, & CO.

August 4. 60

### FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Logosys Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup, Cedar Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef, Kerosene and Astor Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, and Wicks.

HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axle, Hoes, Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks, Spaded, Long and Short Handled Shovels, Sods and Upper Leather, Rice Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

WANTED.  
I particularly want now, Shelled Oats, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and Savory Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

January 12. 35

### COOKING STOVES!!

BRITISH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE.  
Hillsborough.

## The National Intelligencer

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

### A VALUABLE CAMPAIGN PAPER.

#### Circulation of Political Information.

THE Campaign upon which we have just entered is by far the most important and momentous in which the people of our country have ever been called upon to participate. The life of the nation, the liberties of the people, the rights of persons and property, are all in jeopardy. An unscrupulous faction in Congress has usurped all the powers of the Government. The people alone have the power in their hands. To do this promptly and effectually they need all the information that can be furnished to them.

There never was a time when the necessity for the dissemination of sound political information was so great as at present. The journals which furnish this information should be sent broadcast throughout the land, and be put into the hands of every voter in every State, county, town, village, precinct and hamlet, in every household from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

To supply this need we have concluded to put the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER for the campaign at such a price as will place it within the reach of all.

It will be supplied to Clubs of ten or more to the same Post Office at Fifty Cents per copy for the Campaign, or for four months prior to January 1, 1869.

Published at Washington City, the great political centre of the country, we enjoy peculiar facilities for obtaining and presenting to our readers the earliest and most reliable political information, and to keep our patrons thoroughly posted in regard to events of political importance.

We call upon our friends throughout the country to exert themselves to push this circulation of the Campaign Weekly Intelligencer to the fullest possible extent. If they will do this service, we pledge ourselves to do our part of the work with all the energy and ability and industry we can command.

SNOY, COYLE & CO.

Proprietors National Intelligencer,

Washington, D. C.

August 19. —55

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